

WEATHER
Cloudy
Intermittent
Rain

Daily Worker

★★
Edition

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PINEVILLE DEATH TOLL MAY HIT 24 *Mine Had Been Reported Unsafe*

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PINEVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—In a cold December rain, two canvas covered stretchers were carried down the muddy incline from the Four Mile Hollow, mine pit at 10 o'clock this morning. They were the first bodies that rescue crews had been able to get out of the Kentucky Straight Creek Mine since eight survivors and one dead were brought to the surface Friday night. Tom McQueen, one of the eight survivors, died in a hospital.

It is estimated that the death toll will reach 24 when crews are able to cope with dangerous gas fumes and reach the 20 miners still remaining from the 31 trapped in last Wednesday's explosion.

[At Washington, K. C. Adams, spokesman for the United Mine Workers revealed that he has "four consecutive inspection reports showing the mine to be dangerous," because it was unsafe, gassy and had faulty electrical wiring.

["Kentucky has the poorest enforced inspection of any state in the Union," Adams said. "The inspection service is notoriously dominated by the coal companies,"]

The footing was treacherous in the rain. Eight and 10 miners manned each of the two stretchers. Before the first canvas-covered corpse was carried out of the mine pit, a low wail broke out from among the small group of men and women who had been standing through the dark rain most of the night.

It was Mrs. Minnie Sulfridge. She had spoken to me only a few minutes before. "Do they know who these men are?" she had asked from behind her yellow shawl. I tried to tell her gently that it was known, but not officially, that her husband was among the dead. She had been on an almost continuous watch on the hillside since the explosion last Wednesday.

"It would be better knowing than not knowing," she whispered in a well-controlled voice.

She is the gray-haired mother of six children. By some premonition, she sensed that her husband's body would be the first. Even before it started its last canvas-covered journey down the hillside, she broke out with the only wail heard during the morning. But the whole crowd of several hundred men and women joined silently in her rain-drenched anguish.

In addition to the 23 widows, over 100 children will be orphaned by one of the most harrowing disasters in mine history. It was harrowing not only by its death toll, but by the long drawn out suspense that has gripped 31 mine families and all their relatives and friends on the Cumberland hillsides.

The muddy site of the tragedy is called Four Mile Hollow because it is four miles from Pineville, the nearest town. Miners from Harlan and other neighboring Cumberland mine counties had been risking their lives since last Wednesday to bring out bodies dead or alive. One of the state mine officials told me that he was preparing to go back into the mine pits this afternoon and to try and reach the remaining bodies; that it was a 50-50 chance that the men going in now might not get back alive, the danger from gas and further explosions in the fire-ridden mine is so great.

"I wouldn't have turned a gang of hogs in there," one of the 200 volunteer rescue workers told me. Another said:

"I've never seen a wagon mine that was worse."

They were not referring to the danger now but to the unsafe conditions that every volunteer miner charges prevailed prior to the explosion.

Kinley Leath, financial secretary of the UMW Local 3167, one of the eight sur-

(Continued on Back Page)

Byrnes Says:

MacArthur

Still Boss

In Japan;

Atombomb

Stays Secret

See Back Page

Negro Miner Is Hero of Rescue

PINEVILLE, Ky., Dec. 30.—Bud Townes, 56-year-old Negro played a leading part in saving the lives of the eight survivors of last Wednesday's mine explosion at the Kentucky Straight Creek Coal Company's No. 1 Mine. Townes is in the Pineville Hospital along with seven other miners who were rescued last night.

Townes is still too weak to talk. Several of the others are in serious condition, one of them

under an oxygen tent. "They got to us just in time," said Charles Lingar, 31-year-old father of six children and the strongest of the rescued men. He told about "Bud" Townes. "He was one of those who advised after the explosion not to try and make a break for it, but to go back and find a place with air. He had been in the 1929 Kettle Island explosion so he had experience, and didn't get rattled. He was the one

who chalked the message, "nine miners in here 11 a.m. Thursday" and drew the arrows that showed the rescue crew where to find us, then when our water gave out he risked his life with Tom McQueen to crawl out and bring back two pails of water, an engine crew had left before the explosion. He was a real Christian and his faith helped to keep our spirits up. I think as much of that black man as I do of anybody."

Case of Wilbert Cohen Reopened

DELEGATION WINS ACTION ON KID SHOT TO DEATH BY COP

Police Commissioner Arthur Wallender has agreed to reopen the case of Wilbert Cohen, it was learned yesterday.

Cohen, 14-year-old Negro youth of 1697 Park Ave., was brutally shot to death on Nov. 2nd by Patrolman John Peller. Peller is attached to the 25th precinct and is still on the force after a departmental whitewash.

Commissioner Wallender agreed to reopen the case against Peller after a delegation, led by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, visited him Friday to demand that the patrolman be suspended and brought to trial.

The delegation was elected at a city-wide conference on the Cohen case called by Councilmen Davis and Peter V. Cacchione of Brooklyn. It included Audley Moore, Mrs. Bertha Cohen, mother of the murdered boy; Mrs. Frances White, chairman of the Wilbert Cohen Memorial Committee; Earl Conrad, member of the Committee and correspondent of the Chicago Defender; and Patience Williams of the Garveyite Universal Negro Improvement Association.

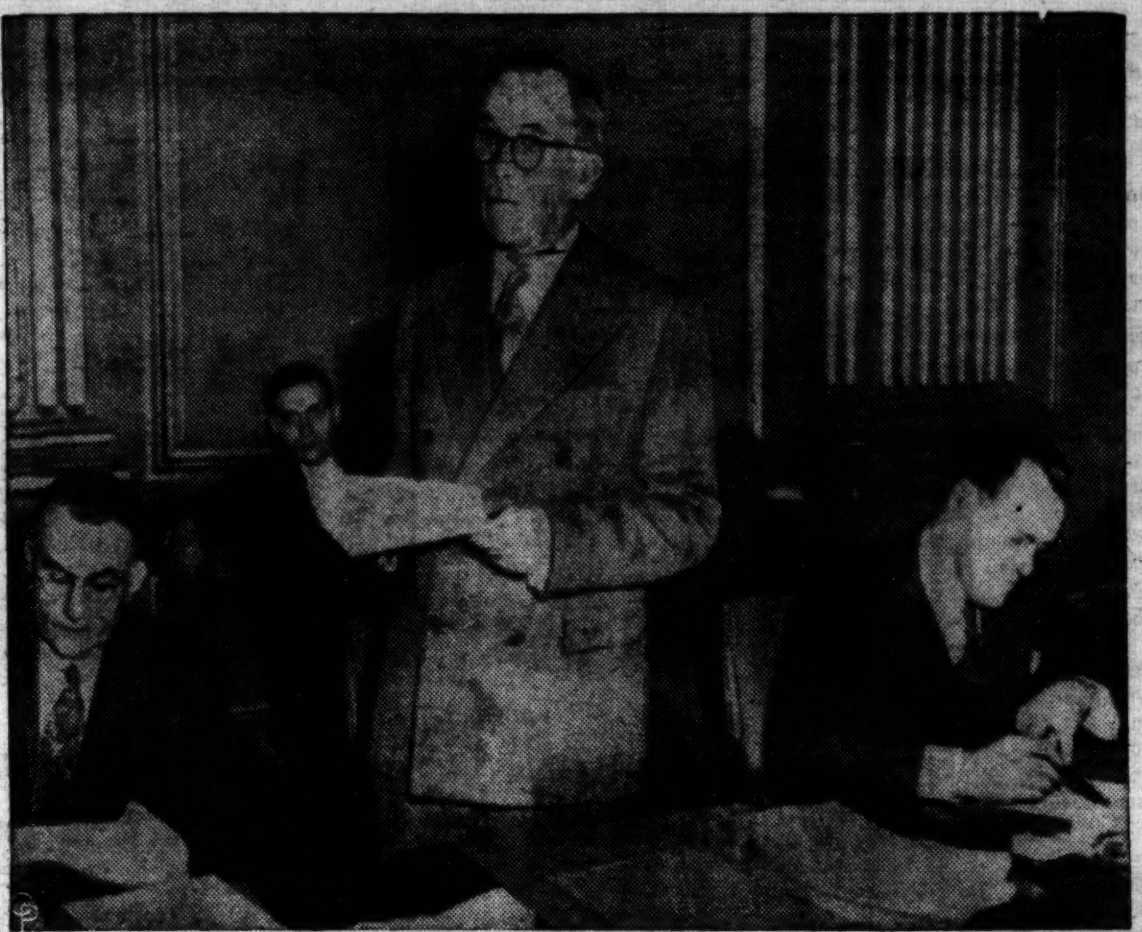
Councilman Davis also queried Commissioner Wallender about an alleged "shoot first and ask questions later" policy recently adopted by the Police Department in connection with the faked "crime wave" and directed chiefly against the people of Harlem and other Negro areas.

Wallender denied that there had been any discrimination against Negro areas or that he had given any such "shoot first" orders. He evaded criticism by both Councilman Davis and Conrad in connection with his support to the "crime wave" agitation. Wallender's attention was called to:

The case of Guy Brewer, Democratic leader in Harlem, who was brutally beaten and kicked in the face by a policeman because he protested the closing of the Registration Board before its scheduled time. The Brewer case was brought to trial and Brewer, not the police, was found guilty of assault and was placed under a suspended sentence.

The case of George Allen, 15 year-old Negro youth, shot and killed by Detective Samuel Bronstein, last Sept. 23. Young Allen was serving a sentence at the Warwick State School, and had overstayed a weekend leave. When Detectives called for him he ran, and was shot through the hip. He died one hour later in the Sydenham Hospital. Several other cases were cited.

The delegation asked for the immediate placing of a Negro Captain in the Harlem area.



Pulled Out: GM quit hearings of the President's fact-finding committee because the corporation's ability to pay is to be taken into account by the board. Shown, just before GM withdrew, is Walter Gordon Merritt, notorious open shop attorney who is GM's chief counsel.

UAW Will Ask GM To Reopen Talks

DETROIT, Dec. 30 (UP).—United Auto Workers leaders said tonight they would contact General Motors Corporation officials tomorrow in an effort to resume negotiations in the 40-day strike.

Negotiations were postponed when leaders of both factions were called to Washington to attend sessions of President Truman's fact-finding board. However, UAW officials here saw no immediate end to the deadlock in view of GM's refusal to deal with the fact-finding panel so long as it insisted on investigating company profits.

General Motors brought its big guns to bear on what it termed a threat of "regimented economy."

Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the General Motors board, made his first public utterance on the strike to explain why the corporation had withdrawn from the fact-finding hearings. His statement, made jointly with O. E. Wilson, GM president, appeared in full page advertisements in many Sunday newspapers.

Sloan said General Motors was doing battle on behalf of all American business against "any surrender of the responsibility of management" to labor or government.

Meanwhile, Judge Clyde I. Webster scheduled a hearing Jan. 4 for General Motors petition asking an injunction against the UAW

picketers at Detroit Diesel and the Fleetwood plant of Fisher Body Division. The judge refused to grant a temporary injunction.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada ordered 8,000 employees to return to work Wednesday, to bring the Windsor, Ont., plant up to its complement of 10,000 workers. The plant reopened last Monday, ending a 99-day strike of the UAW.

George Burt, Canadian regional UAW director, said negotiations on strike issues were continuing.

Homicide Is Charged As Capt. Dale Dies

For love of Mrs. Fay Miller, professional model, Capt. Eugene Dale, Bataan hero, is dead, and Capt. Archie Miller, estranged husband, was arraigned in Felony Court yesterday on homicide charges. Mrs. Miller had informed her husband through letters of her love for Capt. Dale, but Miller, on terminal leave, shot Dale last Friday. Miller is a Signal Corps officer.

ADDES TO SPEAK IN N. Y. ON AUTO WORKERS STRIKE

New Yorkers will get a first-hand report of developments on the automobile industry's strike front when George Addes, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, addresses the Manhattan Center mass meeting next Thursday night.

The mass meeting arranged to rally support for General Motors strikers, is under auspices of Local 259, UAW. Members of the local are collecting funds in the shops, aiming for a sizable donation for presentation at the mass meeting.

Other speakers are Councilman-elect Eugene Connolly, Councilman Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers; Harold Garbo, secretary-treasurer of the State CIO Council and Charles Kerrigan, regional director of the UAW.

Detroit AFL Unions Join In Aid for GM Strikers

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—Contributions are beginning to roll in to aid the 171,000 striking General Motors workers.

A committee composed of members and representatives of unions outside the CIO has been established here to raise strike relief funds.

Jack Ferents, of the American Federation of Musicians, is chairman, and Al Renner, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, is vice-chairman. Helen Berthelot, of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, is secretary-treasurer.

Other unions represented at the founding meeting included the Detroit Federation of Teachers and the International Typographical Union, which, like the musicians and the restaurant workers union, are AFL and the Foreman's Association, which is independent.

Jewish organizations in Detroit, headed by the Jewish Section of the International Workers Order, gave more than \$1,000 to the UAW strike fund and sent several hundred Christmas baskets.

Unions in many parts of the country are sending in gifts and some contributions are coming from abroad. The Motor Industry Employees Union of South Africa sent a cable greeting the strike, whose victory, they said, would have "international repercussions."

The UAW sent a special letter of thanks to the Detroit Jewish organizations for their help.

"This is the spirit that will help to raise the American standard of living," said the UAW.

"This is the spirit that will demonstrate that this strike is a fight for economic democracy for all wage earners—Jewish, Polish, Negro, Irish—in a word all American workers."

VETERANS' DAY

The UAW has set Saturday, Jan. 12, as National Veterans Day. On that day, demonstrations will be held nationally by UAW veterans of World War I and II in support of the GM strikers.

Joseph Veloskey, of the UAW Veterans Department, charged today that Col. J. C. Campbell, commander of the 21st Replacement Depot in the Philippines, was attempting to create resentment against striking workers among servicemen overseas.

The Colonel was quoted as tell-

ing 4,000 GIs who protested delays in getting home:

"You men forget you're not working for General Motors. You are still in the army."

"Col. Campbell's clumsy handling of an already badly mishandled and scandalous shipping situation will not have the effect he wanted it to have," Veloskey said.

"Servicemen will be quick to agree with him that working for General Motors is not the same as being in the army. Workers, fed up with brass-hat red tape and inefficiency in industry have their

democratic right to protest and, if necessary, to strike. It is to maintain that right that the General Motors workers are out on strike with thousands of returned veterans participating and giving leadership to them."

The Kaiser-Frazier negotiations have opened with the UAW, with the company expected to spring a "security proposal" (a system of penalties against outlaw strikes) on the union. An offer of a small wage increase was expected as sugar-coating.

WLB Winds Up Today; Grants Pay Increases in Western Union

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP).—The War Labor Board, which handled more than 300,000 wage cases and labor disputes since Pearl Harbor, tonight prepared to clean its docket completely tomorrow before its midnight final liquidation.

President Truman has received the board members' resignations effective tomorrow midnight and is drafting an executive order to transfer WLB stabilization functions—required by law until next June 30—to the newly-established Wage Stabilization Board.

Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Swollenbach is expected to retain the other WLB powers transferred to him by Mr. Truman when he placed the board in the labor department.

Schwellenbach, it was said, has not decided whether to exercise any of these other powers, including the power to subpoena individuals to hearings.

More than 1,200 WLB employees will go off the government payroll tomorrow night. The 800 remaining will comprise the staff of the new Wage Stability Board, which is now operating as a WLB unit but which will be given full board status by the forthcoming executive order.

The WSB is not slated to handle any labor disputes. Its rules thus

far provide only for the processing of cases under the national wage-price and stabilization policies. It will continue to operate through 12 regional offices which the WLB established.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP).—The War Labor Board has decided to grant a wage boost to American Federation of Labor telegraphers for Western Union from four to 12 cents an hour while affirming a 10 cents an hour increase for those represented by the American Communications Association (CIO).

WLB sources tonight disclosed that the final order will be issued tomorrow on WLB's last day and will be accompanied by an opinion written by public member Edwin E. Witte. The CIO sought to have Witte and public member Lewis Gill disqualified at the hearing on the company's appeal from the 10-cents an hour order.

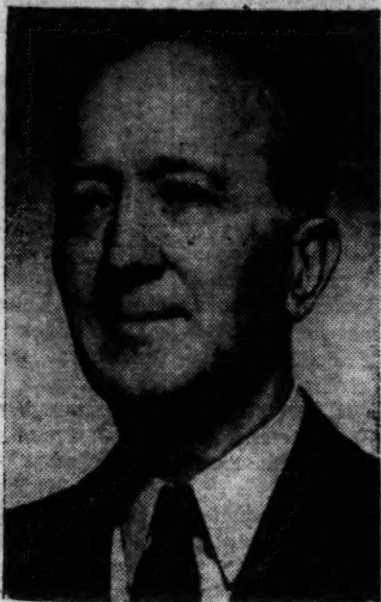
The WLB is also reported to have retained the 55-cents an hour minimum wage provisions of its original orders in both AFL and CIO cases. It is said to have struck several features from the order made by the New York regional board in the CIO case, however.

Youth and the Atomic Age

BY
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

The following is the text of an address by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, scheduled for delivery last night before the national student conference of AYD at City College Downtown last night:

The atomic age, suddenly ushered in by the launching of the atom bomb upon Hiroshima, has precipitated problems of the gravest importance to all mankind. The most urgent of these problems is to bring about the internationalization of the atom bomb at the earliest possible moment. This urgency is especially derived from the fact that there are very powerful monopolistic elements in the United States who feel that now is the appointed time, with the help of the atom bomb, to initiate the so-called American Century; that is, to set up an American imperialist world domination. These reactionaries hailed the advent of the atom bomb as a God-given opportunity to coerce the various war-ravaged countries into doing their bidding.



The dangerous line proposed by these people was that the United States should hang on to the atom bomb secret and to use it as a weapon in international relations. President Truman gave direct aid to these jingoistic elements when, in his Navy Day speech, he said, in substance, that the United States now has the bomb secret and proposes to keep it.

PROTESTS MEET MONOPOLY ATTEMPTS

This obvious attempt to monopolize the atom bomb for imperialist purposes shocked the world, especially after the breakup of the London Conference of the Big Three Foreign Ministers. Protests arose from many directions, together with demands that the bomb be internationalized. Especially active in this respect were the scientists of the United States, Great Britain and Canada; notably those who had been active in producing the bomb. Undoubtedly their words carried great weight with the peoples of the world.

So, apparently the Administration has had to modify its bomb policy somewhat. The Moscow Conference, just concluded, has taken what may possibly become definite steps towards the internationalization of the atom bomb. But there must be no illusions or complacency about this matter. The imperialists in this country have shown very clearly what they would like to use the bomb for, and a close watch must be kept upon them by the people. The democratic masses must see to it that the Moscow decisions actually result in putting the bomb under the jurisdiction of the UNO.

Any attempt of the United States to monopolize the atom bomb could lead to overwhelming disaster. It is naive to think that other nations would acquiesce in this

country's claim of the right to alone control the atom bomb. In this country, if we persist in this claim other nations will, in self defense, redouble their efforts to get the atom bomb themselves. And that they would succeed quickly is certain. Indeed, President Robert Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, recently stated that there is no scientific secret about the bomb, and as for the industrial know-how required to manufacture it, this can be acquired by intelligent engineers very quickly. An attempt by the United States to monopolize control of the atom bomb, therefore, would surely result in an armaments race, at the end of which would gape disaster for the human race. The very life of humanity demands the internationalization of the atom bomb, and youth should use its great influence to see that this should be brought about, now that a start has been made at the Moscow Conference.

OPENS NEW WONDERS BEFORE MANKIND

The second great problem precipitated by the invention of the atom bomb is the application of atomic energy to industry and to social life generally. With atomic energy reducing the questions of the production of light, heat and power almost to zero, new wonders open up before mankind, such as the scientists and economists are now telling us about.

By the irrigation of the deserts and dry land, world production of food will be increased many fold; the productivity of industry, by the magic of atomic energy, will soar to undreamed of heights, also whole cities will be air-conditioned to relieve the extreme temperatures of summer and winter, and the polar icecap may be melted and the climate of the world made more pleasant.

REALIZABLE ONLY UNDER SOCIALISM

But these wonders of atomic energy can be realized only under Socialism. Capitalism, based on production for profit and the private ownership of the basic means of production and distribution, cannot develop even a fraction of the potentialities of atomic energy. This is primarily because of the fundamental contradiction between the production and consumption powers of capitalist society. That is to say, the capitalists, seeking ever greater profits, tend on the one hand to increase the productivity of the workers, and on the other hand, to keep the toilers' wages down to restrict their power to buy back the products of their toil. The consequence is an ever-widening gap between the expanding power of the working masses to produce, and their limited capacity to buy back what they have produced. This is the fundamental cause of the periodic economic crisis and mass unemployment—and in the long run, imperialism, fascism and war—that now plagues world capitalism.

So serious has this contradiction between production and distribution become that the only way the capitalists can keep their industries in anything approaching full operation is by the artificial stimulation of war production or of government make-work projects. This is true of the much-boasted-about American capitalism, as well as of the ruined capitalism of Europe. This we can see from our industrial experience of the past 30 years.

ECONOMIC CRASH TO BE EXPECTED

Thus, from 1914-1919, World War I period, American industry lived on war orders. In 1920-'21, when there were no such war orders, our industry slumped into a crisis. From 1922 to 1929, there was a postwar boom period, based very largely upon the job of repairing the great

ravages of the First World War. When this job was done American industry promptly plunged into the worst economic crisis in world history, beginning in 1929 and lasting until 1932. Then, for the next seven years, until 1939, the industries limped along, with a minimum of 10,000,000 unemployed, under the Roosevelt policy of government make-work projects. From 1939 to 1945 our industries again went into full operation on the basis of war orders, and now all expectations for a postwar boom are based on repairing the ravages of World War II. Then, unless our economic system is drastically altered, we can expect after three or four years of so-called prosperity, an unparalleled economic crash.

The enormous expansion of productive power that the introduction of atomic energy would bring about would choke the capitalist economic system altogether. By vastly widening the gap between the producing and buying powers of the toiling masses it would throw the economic system into paralysis. The application of atomic energy would blow the capitalist system to pieces, as surely if not as dramatically as the atom bomb wrecked Hiroshima. Small wonder then that the capitalists are so fearful of the possibilities of atomic energy in industry.

Under Socialism, however, exemplified by the Soviet Union, atomic energy can be applied fully and with high advantage. This is because under a Socialist regime production is carried on for use, and not for profit. Consequently, there is no gap between the producing and consuming powers of the people. As production increases consumption automatically follows suit. The development of atomic energy, therefore, in a Socialist society, instead of wrecking the economic system, as it would under capitalism, will bring about a huge advance in the prosperity of the whole nation. The USSR, we may be sure, will therefore lead the world in the use of atomic energy in production.

ATOMIC AGE IS AGE OF SOCIALISM

In the coming years, the American people will seek by various devices to keep their decadent capitalist system in operation, by government make-work programs, by nationalizing industries, by carrying through big military armaments, etc. But the present economic chaos with its ever-worsening industrial crisis and mass unemployment, cannot be cured, and especially atomic energy cannot be applied industrially on a large scale, until the people in their overwhelming majority, decide to take political power, to socialize the great means of production and distribution, to abolish the exploitation of man by man, to set up a system of production for use instead of for profit—in short, to establish Socialism, which is the first stage of Communism.

The obsolete capitalist system cannot bring the vast potential blessings of atomic energy to the war-ravaged and impoverished world. It cannot even apply the more limited possibilities of steam and electricity to the peoples of the world. This is obvious from the continued poverty and industrial backwardness of India, China, and other colonial and semi-colonial countries. It is obvious, too, from the one-third of our own people who remain ill-fed, ill-clad and ill-housed. And it is obvious from the savage poverty of the peoples of Europe, brought about by a war which is as much a part of the capitalist system as are the mansions of the rich.

Only in Socialism can there be realized the peaceful possibilities of atomic energy. The atomic age is the age of Socialism, of Communism. This is the greatest lesson that the American youth of today has to learn.

Lenin Rally Will Aid GM Strike with Food

A collection of canned food for workers on strike in auto and other industrial will be made at the Lenin Memorial meeting it was announced yesterday by the State Communist Party, which will hold a giant tribute to Lenin at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 15.

Every person attending the 22nd anniversary of the death of the founder of the Soviet state will be asked to bring at least one can for the strikers.

All Communist Party branches and clubs were urged by the State Committee to arrange previous collections at their meetings, and bring the cans to the Garden on the night of the memorial anniversary.

The meeting will also become the scene of the first "Welcome Home" to Communists who fought in the armed forces, and who have now returned to active work in the Party. A special ceremony will mark their return and also pay tribute to the many Communists who died in battle.

"Report on the 152nd Day," a dramatization of world-shaking events occurring between the period between V-J Day and Jan. 15, is now in rehearsal to be offered the night of the meeting, which will begin promptly at 7:30.

Henry Winston, veteran and secre-

tary of the CP Negro commission, has been added to the list of outstanding speakers, which will be headed by Eugene Dennis, member of the national secretariat and Bob Thompson, veteran and holder of the Distinguished Service Cross and chairman of the State Communist Party.

Tickets are 50 cents, 80 cents, \$1, \$1.50, \$2 on sale now at the Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13 St., and Bookfair, 133 W. 44 St.

UNRRA Cannot Meet Needs Of Sufferers, Says Lehman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP).—Director Herbert H. Lehman, of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said today that there is no immediate danger of a break in UNRRA operations but he warned that "the prospective resources are all too limited."

"The urgent needs of suffering people are far greater than our available resources," he added. "In the months that lie ahead we will

WLB Moves to Up Women's Wages in Electrical Plants

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP).—The War Labor Board last night held that General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. are "exploiting" women workers by paying them less than men's rates on jobs with comparable work content.

The Board recommended that the two companies raise women's wages at least four cents an hour in their 76 plants in 40 cities. It recommended creation of an additional fund equal to two cents per hour per woman employee to be allocated to reduce any differentials larger than four cents an hour.

The WLB appointed William E. Simkin, Philadelphia, as its special

representative to make final recommendations where the companies and United Electrical Workers (CIO) cannot agree on the correction necessary to eliminate the differentials. He is to complete the job in 60 days.

WLB chairman Lloyd K. Garrison wrote the opinion for the public and labor members in which he said that "the real question is whether exploitation exists" in lower rates for women.

"If it does exist, as we believe that it does from the evidence in this case, it should be ended, and ought not to stand as a bar," he said.

Industry members dissented. Garrison and WLB Public Member Nathan P. Feinsinger visited plants of both companies while considering the case.

The WLB found that in General Electric Co. plants, the differences between men's and women's starting rates range from five to 19 cents an hour. Variance in top rates from 10 to 25 cents an hour.

In Westinghouse plants, the starting differentials range from two to 28 cents and in top rates from 7 to 21 cents an hour.

Garrison said that the Board does not find that these are the specific amounts to be corrected. He said the Board is not attempting to eliminate completely existing sex differentials at once but is merely taking a step in that direction.

5 Negroes Killed In Virginia Fire

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 30 (UP).—At least five Negroes were burned to death and two others were injured critically today when a \$20,000 fire destroyed four stores and the apartments above them.

Firemen rescued 10 other persons, including aged Fire Chief J. N. Farmer said it could not be immediately determined how many people were in the apartments and that there was a possibility others were killed.

LaGuardia Praises Moscow Agreements

In his final Sunday broadcast from City Hall, Mayor Fiorello F. LaGuardia yesterday praised the recent Moscow accord as cause for "rejoicing."

"We have learned that we must live with other nations," he said.

"The conference was of utmost importance." Previous differences were "artificially created," he added.

LaGuardia took occasion to add another blow in his long bout with the New York Daily News. Previously scoring the sheet for anti-Semitism, anti-Rooseveltism and other distortions, he launched at News owner Capt. Joseph Patterson for printing ads fleecing veterans. He referred to an ad in yesterday's News which was paid for by the LaSalle Extension University of Chicago, with a New York office at 292 Madison Ave. The ad offered a correspondence course which it claimed qualified students for the New York Bar Association.

"Now, Capt. Patterson," LaGuardia admonished, "this ad is so misleading. Please discontinue it or correct it so that young men will not be deceived or gypped."

He added that the Federal Trades Commission has already ordered the "University" to desist from falsification but that the order has been ignored. The New York Daily News wouldn't be losing much money if it didn't print such advertising, LaGuardia said.

FOXHOLE COLLECTOR

Another example of fleecing servicemen was brought up again as the Mayor repeated the story of a serviceman in Germany who had received a letter from the Household Finance Co. asking him to pay up. LaGuardia asked the company to accept the \$34 check sent by the soldier and send him a note declaring the full debt paid. In a previous broadcast LaGuardia had read a letter in which the soldier protested the company's trailing him into a foxhole for a few dollars while he was risking his life.

The Mayor again expressed disappointment that the City Council had eliminated funds for the Idlewild Airport and stated that he would confer with Mayor-elect O'Dwyer on this. "I'm going to appeal to him" on the "mistake in scuttling" Idlewild, he said.

LaGuardia then told his final WNYC audience of his plans for the future. In addition to his Sunday WJZ programs at noon and 9:30 p. m., and his weekly article for PM, he will be sponsored by Sachs Quality Stores, Inc. for articles to be inserted into New York papers. These articles, taking the form of weekly paid advertisements, will be inserted into whatever papers are distorting the news on special issues and will attempt to inform the public on the facts of the case.

PROBE BLACK MARKET

LaGuardia also pointed out that the Department of Investigation under Commissioner Louis E. Yawner had examined the textile black market and that a report was being sent to U. S. Attorney of the Southern District of New York. Other reports on the presses concerned the city library network and the city highway and street system.

The Mayor also put in his final word against racetrack gambling, saying that during the past year

\$450,663,000 were bet at the tracks and probably another \$400,000,000 illegally. Most of this money was taken from children's mouths, he said.

Applause greeted LaGuardia at the conclusion of his talk. He was then presented with a certificate of achievement for exceptional accomplishment in behalf of the U. S. Navy and the war effort. Making the presentation for Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal was Admiral Monroe Kelly, commandant of the 3rd Naval District of New York.

Final Tribute Paid To Mrs. Burroughs

A movement was under way yesterday to have Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and other leaders of the National Council of Negro Women consider the late William Jones Burroughs for its 1945 Honor Roll of American women.

Mrs. Burroughs, formerly a New York teacher and a long-time member of the Communist Party, died at an army hospital here Dec. 25, after 10 years work in the Soviet Union. She was 63. Miss Thyra Edwards, social worker and journalist, spoke of Mrs. Burroughs at the funeral services Saturday as perhaps the greatest Negro woman since Sojourner Truth and Harriet Tubman.

Miss Edwards, who met Mrs. Burroughs in Moscow and who interviewed her shortly before her death, initiated the movement, along with other prominent Negro women, to have the National Council of Negro Women honor Mrs. Burroughs.

LAST RITES HELD

Final services were held at the Brooklyn Funeral Home, 187 Oxford St. She was buried at Pinelawn National Cemetery with her husband, Charles Burroughs, who died four years ago. Mr. Burroughs was a veteran of the Spanish American war.

James W. Ford, veteran Negro Communist representing the Party at the funeral services, recounted Mrs. Burroughs' work as a teacher in the New York public school system and in the Teachers Union. She organized the Workers School in Harlem, Ford recalled, and threw herself wholeheartedly into the activities of the Anti-Imperialist League.

Alice Citron told how Mrs. Burroughs inspired her and other teachers in the building of the union. Additional facts bearing upon those early days were supplied by Isadore Begun, who was dismissed from the school system

Connecticut College 'Adopts' Belgrade U.

Connecticut College "adopted" war-ravaged Belgrade University and sent 500 gifts to hungry, ill-clad Yugoslav students, many of whom are studying in roofless classrooms, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, 235 E. 11 St.

The gifts were accepted by Dr. Robert Neubaur, senior member of a Yugoslav Red Cross mission now in this country. Warm clothing, text books and educational materials of all kinds are needed.

Damaged and robbed by the Nazis, Belgrade University was re-opened Oct. 15, 1945.

In a letter to the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Miss Wood said, "I think this is an opportunity for us to make a contribution not only to the Yugoslav students, but also to our own intellectual growth and understanding."

with Mrs. Burroughs in 1933 for conduct "unbecoming" a teacher. Their "unbecoming" conduct was defense of a fellow teacher whom the Board of Education had given a satisfactory rating.

DEFENDED A WHITE

Begun said it was significant that Mrs. Burroughs had her first trouble with the school board as a result of defending a white teacher.

"I did not know William Burroughs as a teacher in New York or as a worker in her union," Miss Edwards said. "But I knew her in the Soviet Union and was impressed with the way she put others into the foreground ahead of herself. She was proud of the part she was able to contribute to the people's struggle."

Mrs. Burroughs shortly before her death was interviewed by Miss Edwards. The former New York teacher was proudest of the citation given her by the Committee on Radio and Radio Broadcasting, Council of People Commissars, USSR. A. Puzin, who signed for the committee, praised her for her "honest and devoted work broadcasting on the Soviet radio."

Answering the question asked by many persons why Charles and Neal, sons she took to the Soviet Union 17 years ago, did not become citizens, Mrs. Burroughs told Miss Edwards that the boys returned to the United States for the same reason as she, "because they had important work to do here." The stay in the USSR was a part of their education in preparation for that work, she explained.

She had close contact with the Ethiopian Embassy in Moscow, she told Miss Edwards, turning over to it nearly 1,000 volumes as a nucleus of Charles Burroughs Library.

In addition to Charles, 27, and Neal, 24, she is survived by a daughter, Allison and by an older son, Eric.

2 Nazis in Soviet War Trials Admit Atrocities, Ask for 'Mercy'

LONDON, Dec. 30 (UP).—Three of four Germans charged with committing atrocities in the Bryansk and Bobruisk regions of the USSR during German occupation were hanged in the square of the town of Bryansk today, Radio Moscow reported tonight. The fourth was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

By United Press

Two Germans charged with committing atrocities in the Bryansk and Bobruisk regions of the USSR during German occupation pleaded guilty at last night's session of their war crimes trial, Tass, the Soviet news agency, reported yesterday.

The two defendants, identified only as Stein and Lemler, threw themselves on the mercy of the court, which is sitting at Bryansk,

while two other defendants, Hamann and Bernhard, in their final pleas attempted to shift responsibility to the Nazi hierarchy of Adolf Hitler, Hermann Goering and

O'Dwyer Announces List of 31 in Cabinet

Mayor-elect William O'Dwyer yesterday made public the complete roster of his 31 cabinet appointments.

At the same time he announced that he had met with his cabinet earlier in the afternoon and warned that "loafing or dereliction" would not be tolerated. "If a man demonstrates his lack of ability within the next few months he will not be kept on the job," he said. He set three months as a fair trial period.

At the meeting held at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and 60th St., he also told his appointees: "The future of the administration depends on you. . . . We face a housing problem, the construction of new schools, the rehabilitation of our rapid transit system, and many municipal problems, including the restoration of the Police Department to its full strength, that of the Fire Department, and also the problem of returning veterans who are members of the municipal civil service system."

O'Dwyer reminded his appointees that "we face the future without sufficient funds."

The full list of the new municipal cabinet follows:

Deputy Mayor: George E. Spargo, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Executive Secretary to the Mayor: William J. Donoghue, Jackson Heights, L. I.

Assistant to the Mayor: Louis Cohen, Bronx.

Administrator Assistant: Paul Ross, Bronx.

City Treasurer: Spencer C. Young, Queens.

Tax Department: Harry B. Chambers, president, Bronx; Herbert M. Rosenberg, Manhattan; J. Walter Thompson, Staten Island; Barnett J. Nova, Brooklyn; Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Manhattan; Edwin F.

Reilly, Brooklyn.

Board of Assessors: Charles H. Kreiger Brooklyn and I. James Brody, Manhattan.

Department of Licenses: Benjamin Fielding, Manhattan.

Department of Purchase: Albert Playdell, Bellerose, L. I.

Law Department: John J. Bennett, Brooklyn.

Department of Investigation: John M. Murtagh, Manhattan.

Department of Public Works: John Splain, Queens.

Fire Department: Frank J. Quayle, Brooklyn.

Department of Parks: Robert Moses, Manhattan.

Police Department: Arthur W. Wallander, Queens.

Department of Housing and Buildings: Dr. N. Thomas Saxl, Manhattan.

Department of Sanitation: William J. Powell, Jamaica Estates.

Department of Health: Ernest L. Stebbins, Manhattan.

Department of Hospitals: Edward M. Bernecker, Forest Hills.

Department of Welfare: Edward E. Rhatigan, Manhattan.

Department of Correction: Dr. Peter F. Amoroso, Manhattan.

Department of Marine & Aviation: Charles R. Haffenden, Flushing.

Department of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity: John M. Cannella, Manhattan.

Department of Markets, M. Baldwin Fertig, Bronx.

Department of Commerce: George Sanders, Jackson Heights.

Budget Bureau, Thomas J. Patterson, Director.

O'Dwyer also announced the re-appointment of Judge George B. DeLuca to the Court of Special Sessions.

U. S.-Trained Dutch Marines Reach Java

BATAVIA, Java, Dec. 30 (UP).—A battalion of Dutch marines trained in the United States has reached Java, it was announced today. British troops, cleaning up this capital city, arrested 91 persons, including some former members of the disbanded Indonesian civil police force.

A Dutch liner, the Norodam, arrived off Tandjoengpriok, port for Batavia, last night with about 1,000 marines under command of Col. M. R. DeBruyne. Their equipment, reportedly including American-made tanks, followed on a second liner.

The marines will relieve Dutch and native troops now on guard duty in Java, where the Indonesian Republic is seeking complete independence.

Allied circles said the British told Indonesian officials that the Dutch marines were planning to land. In-

donesian authorities have indicated they opposed any such step and would consider it as definitely harmful to any peace plans for Java.

600,000 More Have The Points

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP).—An additional 600,000 men and women in the army become eligible for discharge tomorrow under revisions in the Army discharge system which lower the point score for enlisted men to 50.

The discharge score was dropped from 73 to 70 for male officers except those in the medical services. The length of service required for separation was reduced from 48 to 42 months for enlisted men and from 51 to 48 months for male officers.

For the first time, length of service will be a criterion for discharge of WAC personnel. Enlisted WACS will be discharged after 30 months and WAC officers after 39 months of service.

WAC officers and enlisted personnel married to a discharged veteran may be separated upon application.

100 Dane Quislings Will Be Tried

By United Press

One-hundred Danish Nazis who fought for the Germans during the war have been handed over by the Allies to Denmark where they will be tried by local authorities, BBC said yesterday.

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A Page of Letters From Our Readers

Says Clubs Alone Can't Tackle Youth Problems

San Jose, California.
Editor, Daily Worker:

In line with our opportunist Teheran program, the Young Communist League was liquidated, in 1943 as an independent Marxist youth organization. As a result of this action, the progressive, anti-Fascist, pro-labor activities of American Youth were very seriously curtailed. Despite a few local campaigns on the part of the American Youth for Democracy and other progressive organizations, the fact remains that today the young people of America are without leadership, or an organization to which they can look to leadership to solve their problems and realized their ambitions.

Great number of young men have been drafted into the Armed forces directly from schools and colleges. Millions of youth in the Service today have never held any regular job, so for them it is not a question of veteran seniority rights. The overwhelming majority of servicemen have not had the opportunity to learn a trade in the Army despite some government programs. Demobilization presents an immediate problem of jobs for youth.

America's young women and those young men who will not have served their country as soldiers or sailors face an even graver situation. For them there is no GI Bill of Rights and no veteran preference classes. With reconversion layoffs and millions of returning servicemen and women the economic struggle is acute. Further, they deserve the right to educational opportunities to fit for the job or profession of their choice.

For the youth of the various

China's Battle For Democracy

Manhattan, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

We, a group of Chinese people here in the United States, wish to express our gratitude for your strong statements against the imperialist intervention in China. It is through your paper that accurate news and real facts concerning China are presented to the people of this country. It was the pressure of public opinion which led to the resignation of Mr. Hurley and reconsideration of American foreign policy in China.

You know, as every other person who stands on the people's side knows, that the present strife will not cease unless American troops in China are completely withdrawn. What is going on in China is not merely civil war, but is the struggle of the democratic element against the fascist force. No one knows better than we Chinese people, who have fought for more than eight years that we are fighting for our sovereignty. It is amazing or rather unbelievable that after victory we still find our so-called Allies trying to "get hold of us."

We are sure that your paper which represents the common people of this country will always support the peoples of other countries in attaining self rule and establishing democratic nations. The welfare of any nation is best determined by the people rather than by a governing few or by foreign interests.

A GROUP OF
CHINESE PEOPLE.

National minorities, the above situations are greatly accentuated. Anti-Semitism and Anti-Negro prejudice are rife throughout America. Mexican youth, Chinese youth, Nisei and others face similar discrimination. The right to equal opportunity is one of the most serious problems facing America's young people.

Lastly, the youth have fought this war. They and their children will fight the next war if world peace is not secured. The elimination of war for all time is the goal of everyone; it is a "must" for the youth. International cooperation with the young people of other lands toward their common aims of peace and security is of special concern to young Americans.

The re-establishment of a Marxist Youth Organization is the only answer to these problems. Through their understanding of Marxist-Leninist teachings, the youth can find the solutions they seek and organize to obtain these solutions. Only through an alliance with the working class and the organized labor movements of America can youth be successful in their aims. A Marxist youth organization, and only a Marxist youth organization, can provide such a link.

Such a Marxist youth organization should be the Young Communist League. Proposals have been made to refer the problems of the youth to the Communist Party, or to a Youth Division of the Communist Party. The point has been made that, as the vanguard of the working class the

C. P. is rightly concerned regarding the problems of youth, as a division of the working class and its allies. Further, criticism of the former Y. C. L. as being merely a vanguard organization among the youth, to some extent competing with the Communist Party, has a great deal of truth in it.

However, the situation should be viewed in regard to objective conditions. First, of all the Communist Party has tremendous responsibilities to the Labor movement as a whole, as well as to the Negro people, the veterans, the farmers, etc. To expect the C. P. or even a youth division, to devote adequate time and effort to the youth is wishful thinking. The problems of youth would receive secondary consideration, as they should, in a Party devoted to the interests of the whole people.

Much more important though is the fact that while the former Young Communist League may deserve some just criticism it accomplished a great deal of good as an independent youth organization. The Young Communist League of the United States of America has written many a heroic page in the annals of American history. The youth need an independent youth organization. The youth want a Marxist organization of their own. Furthermore, we are now in the period of world history of the successful conclusion of the Great People's War of National Liberation. This is no longer 1939. Fascism is not triumphant, but crushed. The youth of France and the youth of Great Britain have shown us the way.

A Young Communist League with a broad program of education and action, with youth activities, with a fighting tradition can become America's Youth Organization.

M. V.

Urges Setting Up of Marxist Youth Group

Newark, N. J.
Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Nov. 18 issue of The Worker, there appeared an article by Bernie Friedland, Secretary of the Youth Commission of the Communist Party of New York, stating that the N. Y. organization was proceeding with the organization of special clubs of young Communists in the party. This is an excellent sign and shows the seriousness with which the C. P. is at present attempting to solve the problems facing young people.

It is an axiom that every Communist has accepted, that the Communist Party is the political party of the working class and represents the interests of every section of that class including the youth. However, from past experiences we know that in its practical application this principle has not always been put into effect. It seems to me that in this proposal for forming special clubs for young Communists we are again transgressing on this principle. Instead of the party as such taking up the problems of youth and appearing before the young people as a party with its program for them, these tasks will tend to be relegated to the youth clubs. Among the members of the C. P. clubs there will be a feeling that it is not their job to be concerned with the problems of the youth since there are Communist youth clubs to do that.

In shop clubs, instead of the party club appearing before the young people with the Communist

program, including its specific youth demands, it will be left to the club of young Communists. Therefore, in the course of time, these clubs of young Communists will become a special Communist Party for young people. Such a party for youth is no more needed than a special party for women, Negroes, or any other section of the working class. It could only have the effect of taking away the role of the party as the leader of the entire working class.

Does this mean that the Communist Party should not do work among youth, using special forms and activities to meet their needs? Not at all. In the party clubs there can be youth directors whose task it should be to bring before the club proposals for work among the youth, but the work itself should be that of the club and not only the youth director.

This brings up another question . . . that of a special type of Marxist organization for youth in the United States. At the present time there is no such organization. It is my opinion that such an organization is badly needed. The progressive American Youth for Democracy does not and cannot fulfill this role. From my observations, the membership of the AYD at the present time consists mainly of students and youth below 20 years of age. AYD has its place but it seems to concern itself mainly in working among students in high schools, colleges and among sections of the youth who as yet do not feel that direct effects of exploitation.

In addition to AYD another type of organization among youth is needed based mainly on working young people. Such an organization should have as its main task the teaching of Marxism-Leninism to the youth of America. This does not necessarily mean education in the formal sense, that is only through books, schools, etc. It should have as its fundamental idea, education through participation in the struggles of the working class, at the same time utilizing every possible form and means for accomplishing this aim.

There is no doubt in my mind that young people are ready for such an organization. I base this mainly on my experience among the men in the army, with whom I have been the past few years. In my discussion with them, no matter what we were talking about, we sooner or later came to the question of Socialism. If I tried to stop short of this in answering their questions, the answers were definitely unsatisfactory. There is no doubt in my mind that they are ready and willing to discuss and learn about Socialism. That is one of the reasons that I feel the need for that type of a youth organization.

AL GOLDBERG.

On Communist Youth Program

ED. NOTE: We are printing below excerpts from a memo on Youth work and policy adopted by the National Board of the Communist Party, Nov. 29, 1945:

"The dangerous neglect by the Party of work among the youth during the period of revisionism would be completely disastrous if continued at present. The generally increased consciousness of Party responsibilities toward the youth and the establishment of a National Youth Commission and youth commissions in many states, must now be taken as the starting point for a serious change in the development of this phase of our Party activity. . . .

"The basic task before all labor and progressive forces and particularly the Communists is to win and unite the youth for the struggle against fascism and war, for jobs, security and democracy. We can learn much from the experiences of the American youth movement of the 1930's. We can also learn from other nations—from the disaster of Germany where fascism won the youth—as well as from the inspiring examples of France, Yugoslavia, Italy, liberated China, where the youth were in the forefront of the anti-fascist movements. . . .

"The vast majority of American youth (workers and students) and their organizations, can be united in effective action both on a national and local scale on a broad minimum program and various specific issues. Our Party must strive consistently to help promote unity of action aimed at the mobilization of existing democratic organizations of youth and their collaboration with the labor movement. This of course calls for aid in strengthening all democratic organizations of youth

and helping to influence them toward effective participation in the broad coalition of anti-fascist democratic forces. . . .

"The more advanced and consistent anti-fascist youth in the first place the working-class youth, must be organized in an effective independent movement closely allied with labor as the necessary backbone of a broad unity of a majority of youth and their organizations. . . .

"Today the most important and effective channel for organizing and promoting effective action of the advanced anti-fascist youth is the American Youth for Democracy. . . .

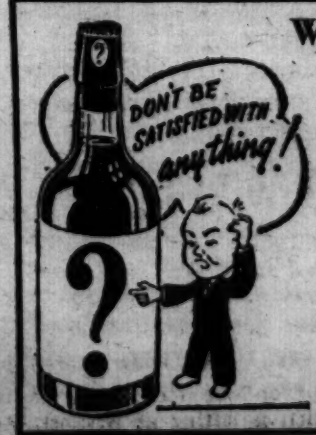
"It is being built as a progressive, interracial, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist organization endeavoring to draw its membership in the first place from among working youth, young veterans, the Negro youth and progressive students. . . .

"The building and strengthening of the AYD which is already widely accepted as one of the family of youth organizations, will immediately effect the entire course of the youth movement to no small degree. . . .

"Fulfillment of its responsibilities to the nation and to the youth requires that the Communist Party shall drastically improve its work and organization among the youth. It must be established that responsibility for work among the youth and concerned with youth problems is the responsibility of the entire Party organization and all of the Committees. . . .

There is a considerable discussion in Party ranks on the question of re-establishing the Young Communist League as well as considerable divergence of opinion on policy in the youth field. The

prolongation of this discussion without an authoritative answer has only served to disorient the Party and Communists active in the youth movement. This is particularly true wherever the discussion has been permitted to take the form of posing the question of whether there should be an AYD or YCL rather than considering the real problem of what are the best forms of organized Communist work and Marxist education among the youth. It is our considered opinion that a YCL should not be re-established; that this would tend to be a step backward rather than moving forward to find forms for the most effective work of the Communists among the youth. Moreover, all past experience has indicated that a YCL tends to become a Communist Party of the youth rather than a genuine non-party mass organization. There is need for careful consideration of all problems of organization and activity among the youth by our Party especially seeking those methods which in practice have proven to be effective. Only more extended experience will fully answer the question of what forms of activity and organization are most suitable. . . .



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Reprints at second-class matter May 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Fight Must Be Broadened

THE General Motors strike is now in its fifth week. The corporation remains as arrogant as ever, and shows a contempt even of the government.

The giant corporation doesn't want to settle the strike. Its management holds to the old union-busting tactic of waiting until workers get hungry. Its chain of anti-picketing injunctions, ostensibly to clear the path for office employees, was prepared for the moment when strikebreaking is to begin in earnest.

Company stooges are busy spreading poison propaganda among workers to divide and demoralize their ranks. GM feels particularly secure because 1945 tax laws were such that the strike meant no cut in its profits. For 1946 the company counts on a substantial tax kick-back to assure its prewar profits even if the plants remain closed.

The corporation has more incentive to continue the strike than to settle it. That is why GM refuses even to cooperate with the President's fact-finding committee. Its professed championship of "management prerogatives" by refusal to show its books, is nonsense. Federal tax authorities have access to its books.

GM doesn't want to start production. GM wants to break the union. Actually, we have what amounts to a lockout. And GM isn't acting only for itself. All of America's big monopolies are acting as though they operate out of the same office.

U. S. Steel didn't even make a counter-offer. General Electric offers even less than GM is willing to give. Westinghouse made no offer. Ford made a wage offer slightly better than GM's but insists upon conditions that would practically restore the open shop. Chrysler sticks to 10 percent. International Harvester remains similarly deadlocked with the union. The railroad magnates won't budge in their negotiations with Brotherhood and AFL unions. The shipowners are equally contemptuous of the seamen.

Hope to Tire Workers

This gang of old hands at union busting isn't passive. They are simply waiting for the right moment to let go an open shop drive. But they hope that the workers become tired and complacent.

They wath with satisfaction how General Motors workers confine themselves to just token picket lines at some plants. They like to hear of strikers staying home and leaving everything to their top negotiators. Above all, they like to hear of illusions among workers that some clever people in Washington or elsewhere must emerge with a formula that will settle everything and make unnecessary the pending strikes.

The corporations know that such illusions "soften" up workers for a union-busting blitz.

There is no use beating about the bush. The situation calls for plain talk. The corporations are set on fighting it out and they have joined forces to do it. Labor has no choice but to meet this onslaught unitedly and with its full force.

The GM workers must not be left to fight it alone any longer. They should be immediately joined by Ford, Chrysler and other auto workers, as they will soon be joined by the steel and electrical workers.

A United Strategy

This is a struggle for far more than a few cents an hour. The very life and effectiveness of the labor movement, the main base for progress and democracy, is at stake.

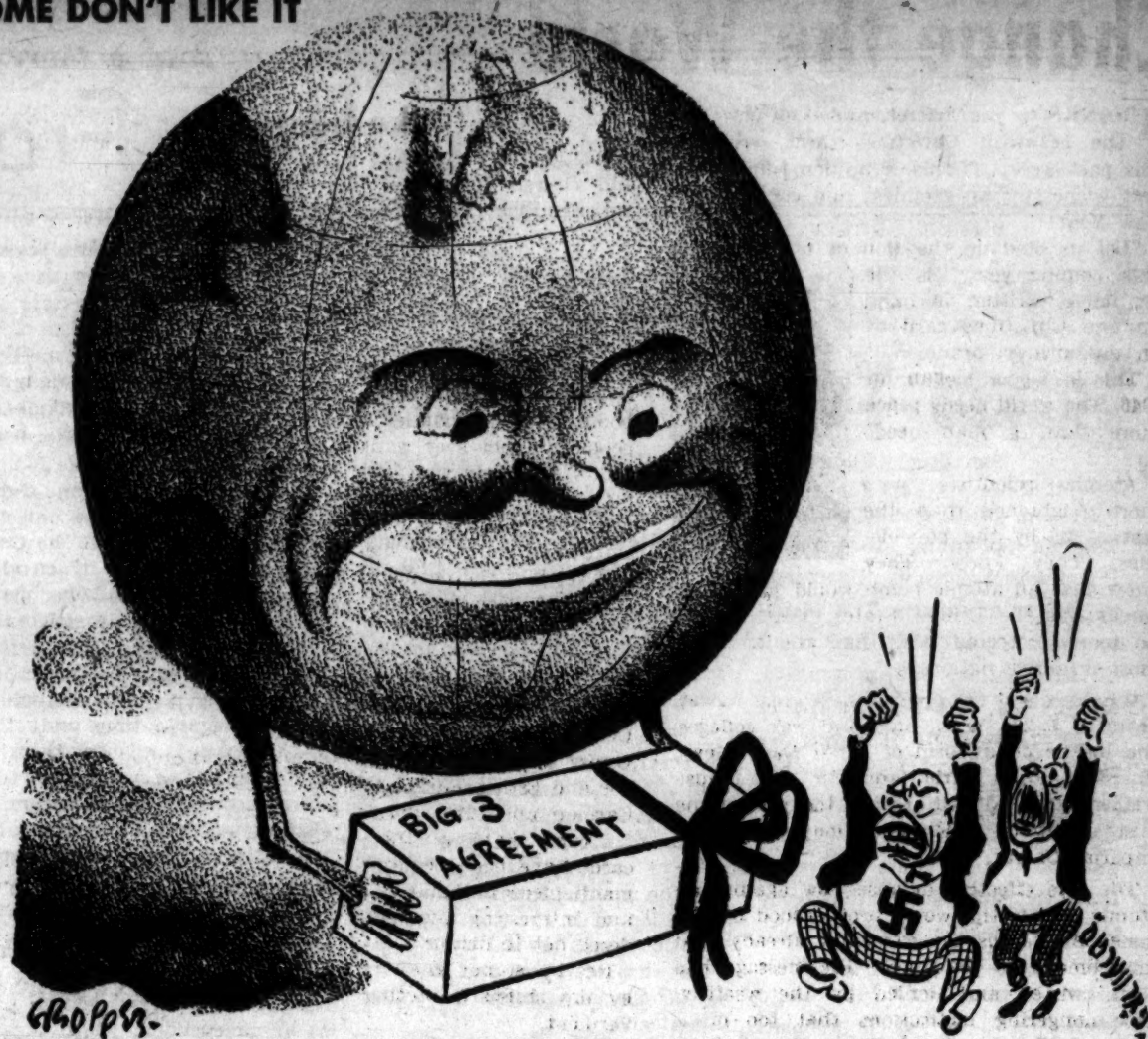
The whole labor movement can now see the futility of the "one at a time" strategy. As it worked out, the corporations, acting together, are aiming to smash labor unions one at a time. Labor, too, needs a united strategy and close coordination of its forces.

Those are the lessons that recent weeks have taught us. They ought to impress every worker and labor leader with the fact that we are entering a new and more tense stage of the struggle as the new year opens.

Preparations must be stepped up for the steel strike deadline, only two weeks hence, is sure to be the climaxing moment. The entire labor movement must be roused to an emergency level. Strikes must be assured maximum financial and moral support. All common people must be won to the realization that labor is spearheading the struggle of the people against the trusts.

Only by such rapid drawing on reserves and vigorous broadening of the struggle will labor force a showdown. The more vigorous and the broader the struggle, the sooner will the corporations yield. They capitulated before when they saw that labor is militant and in earnest.

SOME DON'T LIKE IT



— Political Scene —

In the Light of Big 3 Decisions

by Adam Lapin

THE Big Three conference at Moscow gives us all a lot to think about in terms of the practical political job ahead in 1946.

It would be sort of conceited to presume that the protest movement against the imperialist course of the Truman administration was alone responsible for the success of the Moscow conference, for the retreat from the unyielding position taken at the London conference less than three months earlier by American and British diplomats.

After all, there are such stubborn facts as the tremendous strength and prestige of the Soviet Union, the independence movements throughout Asia, the new democratic currents sweeping across Europe which the Truman administration had to reckon with.

But in a modest way the Communists and the progressives in America did put their stamp on the unfolding pattern of world events. Demands to get our troops out of China, to demobilize the GI's and to end the policy of atomic secrecy had substantial popular support, and gave the administration pause for thought.

And this is something to consider in terms of getting legislative action in Congress this next year—which essentially is the very big job of getting a reluctant administration to restrain and modify the big business program for reconversion, of slowing up the headlong rush towards an economic smash-up.

We will be in a better position to do this job if we see two things at the same time: First, that the administration is essentially reactionary in character, reflecting the reactionary aspirations of big business in foreign and domestic policy. Second, that it can be checked in its reactionary course and made more responsive to the demands of the people.

It is easier to agree with one or the other of these two points than to accept both. Earl Browder's over-idealized picture of the Roosevelt administration was all too plausible, but a sombre fatalism about the Truman administration seems equally plausible to some people.

One objective of Communist policy since the national convention

last summer has been to get away from over-simplified analyses which simply ignore the facts that don't fit into a preconceived pattern.

And it is interesting in re-reading Eugene Dennis's report to the Communist Party's national committee meeting last month to note that it is remarkably free from a one-sided approach.

Dennis says that under popular pressure and the impact of new international relations the Truman administration may enter into new agreements with the Soviet Union and the other United Nations. But he adds that "it cannot be depended upon to pursue a consistent, steadfast coalition policy for peace."

The Communist leader projects the idea of a major third party nationally which will unite all democratic and anti-fascist forces.

But he warns against abandoning the immediate job of mobilizing "mass pressure which can influence the course of the administration."

Dennis says that the labor and progressive movement must support whatever proposals Truman does advance—but "without entertaining any illusions, and without entering into any long-term alliance with the administration."

It is possible to hail the Big Three agreement in Moscow as a great step forward—and yet be fully aware that the Truman administration is even now interven-

ing full force in China and still experimenting with the atomic bomb.

It is possible to realize that the Truman administration is an imperialist government which has abandoned the Roosevelt coalition—and yet emphasize that it can be forced into concessions to the people.

In fact, an appreciation of the complex political situation in our country is indispensable if we are to avoid the blind alley of complacency every time some new advance is made or the equally dangerous alternative of throwing up our hands and assuming all is lost.

Urgent pleas for letters to Congress or to the President are not simply a staple of Communist or labor journalism. Letters do influence the course of events. Delegations and demonstrations are not merely gallant but futile gestures. They have their effect.

And mass actions on the most immediate issues are not far removed from the task of organizing a third party or even from the longer range objective of achieving socialism in America. If the day-to-day job of uniting people on specific issues is not carried out, the bigger objective will not be reached either.

In the months ahead we will need both the zest for battle on every issue of the day and the larger vision which gives us perspective and understanding.

LOS ANGELES COMMUNISTS TO HONOR DREISER MEMORY

Special to the Daily Worker

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30.—The county committee of the Communist Party of Los Angeles today issued the following statement upon the death of Theodore Dreiser, eminent author.

"The Communist Party has lost in Theodore Dreiser one of its most illustrious members. Comrade Dreiser joined the Party at the recent national convention, as the logical result of his whole lifetime of service to the people in his writing and in his direct participation in the labor and anti-imperialist struggle.

"Dreiser believed in socialism and bitterly hated capitalist exploitation and especially the moral and physical barbarism of fascism.

"Dreiser's membership in the Communist Party grew out of his understanding of the deep connection between all that is most progressive in the field of culture and the struggle against reaction in the social and political life of the country—the same understanding that has brought into the Communist ranks such international leaders of art, literature and science as Pablo Picasso, Martin Andersen Nexø, Paul Langevin, J. B. S. Haldane and Frederic Joliot-Curie.

"It is deeply significant that the 'Dean of American letters' as Dreiser had come to be known, died a Communist."

The Los Angeles Communist Party will pay tribute to Dreiser at the Lenin memorial meeting to be held on Jan. 27 in the Shrine Auditorium at which Dreiser himself was to have spoken together with Ben Davis, New York Communist councilman.

Change the World

A Tree Grew in Vermont— And a Merry Christmas

Page 7

THANKS to you, friends and comrades, for the beautiful Christmas cards, received this past week. Thanks a million times, and best wishes for an atomless and constructive New Year!

"Let us bind up the wounds of the world this coming year," is the sentiment written in hand on one Christmas card by an unknown comrade.

This is a good slogan for 1946. The world needs peace more than a man needs air.

Atomic scientists are more frightened than the rest of us by the possibilities. They know. They know that an atomic bomb would just about smear out the United States; that we are no more protected now than the smallest, most primitive nation.

What are now the great armies, great navies, fleets of B-29s, brass hats and war colleges, the insane chauvinism of N. Y. Daily News, Christian Front barbarians, our vast industrial system? All, all are less today than the dust underfoot which once may have been imperial Caesar.

The sole effective defense now against an atomic war is the world brotherhood of nations. And Jesus the carpenter already said this some 2,000 years ago. His message has been twisted and defiled by the wealthy, hate-mongering institutions that too often pass for the church of Jesus. Nevertheless, let His pure word remain alive, though it must dwell in underground cellars and neglected alleyways, and in the people's front against world fascism.

The satanic spirit which makes for anti-Semitism and fascism is the same spirit that wants to push America into atomic-bomb war against the Soviet Union and the new democracies of Europe.

Jesus, in whose honor the Christmas holiday comes yearly, is on the other side—in



by Mike Gold

opposition to atomic war and anti-Semitism, and church hierarchs who defend fascism, anti-Semitism and atomic war.

I AM ALL for Christmas—it reminds us, however indirectly, of something precious in human life that fascism must never be allowed to destroy.

Even though the British Labor Party government chose Christmas Day in which to bomb little Indonesia villages, the British people did not ever want such a thing. The yellow Socialists who have betrayed the people to serve the vilest forces of British torism and wealth will be held accountable. Christmas will never die. And all Indonesia will yet join the people of England in singing carols of socialism and world brotherhood. It must and shall be!

Merry Christmas! Thanks for your fine cards, Councilman Ben Davis and Marie J. Pat Ryan, Louise Floyd, George Shelby, Charley Cohen, Mildred Lombrozo, W. A. Fox, Gypsy Rose Lee, Bill Blake and Christine, Joe and Esther Raskob, Maurice Becker, Walt Carmon and some dozens of others.

I can't thank all the senders, because the cards have been beautifully arranged on the mantelpiece in our living room, in a bright and interesting show that I have been ordered not to disturb.

Nearly stands the Christmas tree fetched by my shipyard brother from his farm in Vermont.

(He hopes to retire there soon, to live on the earth to boil his own maple sap in the spring, to raise cows, chickens and good vegetables. His place is nothing but a lot of big rough rocks and many Christmas trees and some sugar maples. But he talks about it like it was Heaven. He means to improve this Heaven, however. He was up there recently for several weeks, digging a cesspool and laying in some modern plumbing for Heaven. Then the ground froze up. He returned wind-burned, dirty and full of happi-

ness. So maybe Vermont really is Heaven, and anyway, that's where we got our Christmas tree.)

Furthermore, my wife has been sick for weeks with the flu. The kids have been in bed for weeks with fever, flu and rebellion. Yes, the entire family was pale and downhearted when Christmas rolled around.

BUT the tree from Vermont Heaven seemed to break the gloomy spell. My wife set the kids to work making paper ornaments, little colored chains and butterflies, flowers and the like. I battled through the sweaty five-and-dime stores and fetched back angel's hair, silver icicles, colored glass balls, a big red star and other familiar decorations.

Then all of us joined in dressing the tree from Vermont. Really, is there anything prettier in a downhearted capitalist world than a fragrant little green spruce tree, all clad in her shining Christmas garments?

Ah, she gladdened all our hearts! Let us build a Christmas world of peace, brotherhood and communism! Nothing less can solve the new dangers of the atomic age; nothing less will erase war, racial hatred and fascism.

Nineteen forty-five was a tragic year. The war ended, but President Roosevelt died, and with him seemed to depart so much hope and reason from the world's affairs.

It looked for a time as if the crazy, greedy beasts who dominate monopoly capitalism would be able to cheat our people out of the gains won by the defeat of Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito.

But the tide is slowly turning. Why? Because spruce trees still grow in Vermont, children still love to dress them with stars and flowers, and the people of Europe and Asia are moving forward into a new and better world, and no duPont or Hearst can ever stop it, any more than Hitler destroyed Christmas.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!
Your old pal and comrade,
MIKE GOLD.

Labor Demands Included in New GI Bill of Rights

By MAX GORDON

Several of labor's demands for liberalizing the GI Bill of Rights were included in the recent amendments passed by Congress and signed by the President, a survey of those amendments shows.

In hearings before various congressional bodies in the past few months, national CIO spokesmen strongly advocated:

1. Eliminating the requirement that education benefits, unemployment compensation and default on loans come out of any future bonus.
2. Increase in subsistence pay for GI students from \$50 to \$75 a month for those who are single, and from \$75 to \$100 for married vets, with additional amounts for other dependents.
3. Elimination of the 25-year age limitation on education benefits and of the four year limit for college courses.
4. Easing up on provisions for loans, increasing the government guarantee and providing for federal inspection of homes to be bought with these loans to be sure the veteran is not "gypped."

NOT ADOPTED

Each of these proposals is included in the amendments to the GI bill passed by both houses of Congress last week, except that subsistence pay for education was increased only to \$65 for single vets and \$90 for married vets, without further allowance for dependents. They were actively fought for by the various local affiliates of the CIO throughout the country.

The amendments provide that for farms and homes, the government will guarantee 50 percent of loans up to \$8,000 instead of \$4,000 as in the past. The government-guaranteed part of the loan will thus be \$4,000 instead of \$2,000 where a vet wants to borrow the maximum.

Also included in the congressional amendments was a provision that the benefits of the GI bill should apply also to those Americans who fought for other allied nations.

Some of the proposals made by labor have, however, not yet been accepted by Congress. Chief of these are:

1. A bonus, along the lines demanded by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other veterans' groups.
2. Increased unemployment compensation from \$21 to \$25 a week, with \$5 for each dependent.
3. Elimination of Rep. John Rankin's pet provision for refusing all unemployment pay to veterans who go out on strike.
4. Setting up a veterans' fair practices committee to safeguard the rights of Negro, Jewish and other veterans of the so-called minority groups, particularly in the field of education, with funds denied to all schools that do discriminate.

The bonus proposal of the VFW, embodied in N. R. 127, provides that each vet is to get \$3 for every day spent in the service in the U. S. and \$4 for each day spent abroad. Top pay is to be \$3,500 for those who spent their time in the U. S. and \$4,500 for those who spent it abroad. All wounded are to get another \$500.

Truman Proclaims Jan. 5 Carver Day

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP).—President Truman today proclaimed Jan. 5 as George Washington Carver Day in honor of the late, famed Negro scientist. The proclamation previously was approved by Congress.

EHRENBURG WRITES:

We Too Are Judges at Nuernberg

MOSCOW

By straining a point, Mein Kampf could be called literature. But the declarations that Hitler made before the second World War cannot be called literature: "Our tasks can only be carried out by attack; questions can be settled only by the sword."

Keitel and Jodl translated the Fuehrer's words into the language of wedges, flanking maneuvers and pincers; Goering prepared the annihilation of hundreds of cities; Ribbentrop bore the cares of smoke screen declarations, negotiations and agreement, while the peaceable Schacht found the cash.

At the same time, Schacht knew perfectly well what Keitel was doing, while Ribbentrop, signing the usual non-aggression pacts and clinking champagne glasses, smiled and repeated to himself the Fuehrer's words, "We observe agreements only as long as they are expedient."

They had different names for preparations for aggression: the "Barbarossa Enterprise," the "Otto Plan." Sometimes the names were changed.

I could not restrain a smile when I learned that primarily the plan of attack on Russia was known to German generals simply as Fritz. They never suspected then the role that word was to play in the expulsion of the Germans from Russia.

This, by the way, is not at all funny. No matter how they termed the attack on our country, whether it was the "restoration of the east," "Fritz" or "Barbarossa," for us it can only mean that Sunday morning, the ruins of cities and the graves of our kindred.

There was the "Gruene Plan"

for the seizure of Czechoslovakia. There was the "Marita Plan" for the destruction of Yugoslavia. There were the "Shark" and "Harpoon" plans of attack on England. They planned their attack on the conveyor system: after congratulating their generals on France's capitulation, Hitler told them: "New tasks are awaiting you in the east."

SOVIET CAMPAIGN

In August, 1940, they were working out the details of the campaign against the Soviet Union. In April, 1941, the German command was sending out circulars about the economic organization of Baku and Yaroslavl.

Admiral Raeder tells us that the Hitlerites had long intended to attack Russia, and once when Hitler was told that a beautiful sanatorium had been built in the Caucasus, he replied, "We will have to hurry up."

They were in hurry to attack us because we had built a good sanatorium; because we had built new cities; because in 1941 we saw the first fruits of those trees which we had tended with such care, with such self-denial, with such love. That is why it is hard for me to tsk-tsk off the murderers. How can their wretched lives redeem what they have done?

The malingering Hess asserted that the International Tribunal was not competent to try him. At the beginning of the trial the judges gave an answer to the attempts of the defense to deny the Tribunal's competence.

I am not a lawyer, and the things I want to say have nothing to do with the articles of the code. I want to remind you once more of the simplest thing: each and all of us peoples of the Soviet Union and

the peoples of other states who are aware of the baseness and cruelty of the invaders are competent to judge these criminals and the Reichswehr and the Reich and Schacht, the financier, and the whole fascist party. No one can deprive us of this right.

I have travelled a great deal about our country. This summer, I saw once again the ruins of Orel, lifeless Kreshchatik, disfigured Odessa, the wounds of Leningrad, Bryansk, Smolensk and Minsk. We understand each other without long speeches, and the names alone of the towns remind us of everything and make us live through it all again.

It was hard for me to find among my friends one family that did not feel the emptiness of an unoccupied place at the table on holidays. I knew young boys from the Institute of Literature who wrote good verse, the passionate and diffident verse of first youth. They perished. Perhaps a new Pushkin might have emerged from their midst. I cannot tell, but I do know that the mothers of these young people have the right to judge Keitel or Goering.

RIGHT TO JUDGE

I have that right, too, and all our people have that right. And we have the right to judge Schacht for the ruins of ancient Novgorod, for the hungry winter in Leningrad, for the graves, for the burnt down village of Vassilkovo or Petushki, for Olya or Tanya who were done to death by the Hitlerites in this same Nuernberg; for all our sleepless nights, for the anguish we suffered when letters did not arrive from the front, and for the great grief of a mother when she read, "Died heroically . . . for his country."

U. S. Pledges to Get Out of China, But Wedemeyer Asks 4,000 More Troops

Lt. Col. Albert C. Wedemeyer wants about 4,000 MORE American soldiers in China. That's his answer to the Moscow communique which pledged the earliest possible withdrawal from China.

He said on Saturday that the U. S. would help pour Chiang Kai-shek's troops into Manchuria. American ships, so needed to take American GIs home, will be at Chiang's disposal. And American Army personnel will be built up to 12,000-15,000 men to go along and supervise debarkation, handle supply problems and such.

50,000 THERE NOW

That's in addition to the 50,000 marines—or more—now guarding North Chinese ports, cities, railways.

Wedemeyer's statement is in cross

disregard of the pleas of millions of Americans who want their boys home. It's a slap in the face to the GIs where complaints pour out of China: "We're not disarming Japanese but standing guard alongside

them." "We were made to fire on a peaceful Chinese village." "What are we doing here anyway?"

LONDON, Dec. 30 (UP).—The London Sunday Observer reported today that there are increasing signs that the United States, rather than gradually pulling out of China as originally intended, is daily be-

coming more deeply involved.

"At present there is every indication the U. S. is in China to stay," said the observer in a dispatch from Shanghai.

Funeral Today for Gill, ITU Leader

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 30 (UP).—Funeral services will be held tomorrow for Jack Gill, 54, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, who died of a heart ailment Thursday night.

Gill, former president of Typographical Union 53 in Cleveland, O., came here as secretary-treasurer of the ITU in 1942.

Franco Expects Red-Herring Will Save His Regime

Francisco Franco and his cabinet tried to blame all their troubles on

a Communist "campaign of defamation."

With the U. S. and Great Britain soon to confer with France on her proposal to break diplomatic relations with France Spain, the fascist dictator is desperately trying to hold his usurped power.

The Franco statement appealed to anti-Communist prejudices but did not refute a single one of the countless specific charges made against his regime: that it shelters Nazis, some of whom are at work on the atom bomb; that democratic Spaniards are subject to constant terror; that Franco sided with the Axis until recently when it became more politic to seek favor among the Allies, especially the protection of American capital.

Jaffe, Epstein to Talk on China Jan. 7

Mr. Philip Jaffe, editor of America and Israel Epstein, former correspondent for the New York Times, will speak on our policy in China, Monday evening, Jan. 7 at the American Labor Party, 28 Greenwich Ave., New York City.

Mr. Jaffe is author of "New Frontier in Asia," hailed by critics. Mr. Epstein is correspondent for Allied Labor News and lived in China from 1931 to 1944. Admission is free.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon; For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight Manhattan

NEW YORK COUNTY presents a Victory Ball with Ben Davis and our war vets, Mon., Dec. 31, at 8 p.m., Manhattan Center, 34th St. and Eighth Ave. Entertainment. Cass Carr and his orchestra. Adm. \$1.80, incl. tax. Tickets on sale at Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., clubs and trade union offices.

ROMANIAN AMERICAN I.W.O. Lodges usher in the New Year at Irving Plaza—Irving Place and East 15th St. There will be dancing, entertainment, etc. and national dishes (sarmale).

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Foreign Briefs

Russ Nixon Scores AMG

Pampering of German industrialists and the enforced release from jail of several I. G. FARBEN chiefs was charged by Russel A. Nixon, former CIO Electrical Workers leader and now deputy director of the Division of Investigation of Cartels and External Assets of the American Military Government in Germany. . . . Eleven Germans went on trial in Leningrad on charges of hanging and torturing 52,355 civilians, driving 404,230 into Germany, looting and arson. . . . The HUNGARIAN Government issued a decree expelling 430,000 Germans from Hungary. . . . A Hungarian Peoples Court upheld the death sentence of Laszlo Bardossy, former fascist premier.

The DGER, which Frenchmen called De Gaulle's Gestapo, has had its name changed and will henceforth be responsible to an inter-ministerial commission. . . . France's Teachers Union held a convention in Paris and demanded more lay schools and a foreign policy excluding regional blocs. The meeting concluded with the singing of the Internationale. . . . France and the Soviet Union signed a five-year trade agreement. . . . A provisional French-American air service agreement was reached. . . . Thousands of civil service workers went on strike in Italy protesting that their Christmas bonuses were delayed and meager.

Brazil's President-elect Gen. Enrique Gaspar DUTRA told a Times reporter: "No one in Brazil is more anti-fascist and anti-Communist than I." . . . A woman, Yakova Zakharovicha Suritsa, has been named Soviet Ambassador to Brazil. . . . In SINGAPORE 11,000 strikers will return to work today under an agreement including payment for days missed during the strike and compensation for relatives of strikers injured in recent clashes.

CPA Penalizes Garment Firms

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP).—The Civilian Production Administration cracked down today on 100 garment manufacturers who have acquired more material than they were entitled to under their priority ratings.

CPA has sent telegrams to these manufacturers, located from coast to coast, ordering them suspended from all priority ratings until a full investigation can be made.

If investigations show there have been willful violations of the CPA priorities program, they will be referred to the Department of Justice for criminal action, CPA reported. Some cases are already in preparation, the agency said.

Under the CPA low-cost clothing program manufacturers who agreed to sell clothing in the low-priced ranges were granted priority ratings for the purchase of textiles.

The CPA compliance division has made investigations which disclose that more than 100 clothing manufacturers have doctored their rating slips from 50 percent to as much as 400 percent. This practice may have fed the black market and upset the CPA program to channel fabrics into the production of much needed low-cost clothing, the agency said.

Chiang Fails to Answer Communists

CHUNGKING, Dec. 30 (UP).—Chiang Kai-shek has not yet answered the Communists' proposal for an immediate truce in the civil war.

Filipinos Uneasy Over U. S. Tie With Roxas, See Freedom Periled

MANILA, Dec. 30 (ALN).—Filipinos who favor independence and want a purge of pro-Japanese collaborators are not only overly enthusiastic about the reappointment of U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

Every statement McNutt makes on Philippine independence is qualified by "if the people still want it." Similar agitation in Washington threatens the fulfillment of President Roosevelt's promise of full independence on July 4, 1946.

There is disquiet also over the fact that McNutt's public relations officer, Lt. Col. Julius C. Edelstein, who was recommended for this post by Roy Howard of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, is often seen in the company of Senate President Manuel A. Roxas, top Philippine collaborator.

It is noteworthy that Roxas, who favors independence in his speeches, has confided to reporters his desire to continue the present status of the islands, with respect to the United States.

ROXAS FASCISM

Roxas, who has sponsored a racist campaign against "Chinese, Indians and Jews," is resorting to classic fascist tactics to split Phil-

ippine political organizations. Within the ruling Nacionalista Party, his adherents campaign against forces led by President Osmena. To split the resistance and progressive groups, Roxas is now trying to organize guerilla veterans.

Publicity is given to all these organizations by Roxas' Manila Daily News, staffed with editors who worked for Japanese-controlled news agencies during the war, such as F. Managhas, former ghost writer for the puppets Vargas and Guinto.

Times, Trib Slander Filipinos

Obviously inspired dispatches from Manila appeared in both the New York Times and Herald Tribune yesterday, both claiming that Filipinos are unenthusiastic about independence. Both also slander the Hukbalahap, patriot guerillas, as dangerous to internal peace.

Robert Trumbull, Times correspondent, made an interesting slip, however. "It is generally felt among interested Americans that should Mr. Roxas (collaborationist Senate President Manuel Roxas) win the presidency," he wrote, "Spanish capital, WHICH IS BACKING HIS CANDIDACY, would have a preference."

In his raid on guerilla unity, Roxas is freely using the late President Quezon's prestige, the Spanish Falangist element, and the American Army. He has begun a campaign among all guerillas stating that only he can get them recognition by the U. S. Army, which means, of course, back pay for guerilla fighters and financial assistance for widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers fell in fight with the Japanese.

One indication of this is an article in the U. S. Army Signal Corps paper here which contains a highly flattering interview with Roxas and gives credence to his excuses for participation in the puppet Laurel Government.

A more serious straw in the wind was the "informal gathering of guerilla leaders" in the latter part of November, to which the press was not invited. Among the guests were President Quezon's widow, Lt. C. P. Middleton, Jr., U. S. Army "guerilla affairs" officer; Colonel Edelstein and Roxas.

The meeting was held in the home of a Mr. Hemady, who was investigated by the U. S. Counter-Intelligence Corps for collaboration, and whose assets were frozen by the United States Treasury.

McNutt gave countenance to the proceedings by stating publicly that he would study the program of the "guerilla veterans' association."

When a follow-up on the meeting was printed in the Manila Times, all guests were listed with the exception of Roxas and Colonel Edelstein, who were simply described as "two others." This anonymity is very strange in view of the fact that Roxas is President of the Philippine Senate and Colonel Edelstein is High Commissioner McNutt's contact with the public.

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MacArthur Still Boss in Japan; Atombomb Stays Secret--Byrnes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UP). — Secretary of State James F. Byrnes tonight defended the Big Three agreement concerning the administration of Japan and said it would not affect the position of Supreme Commander Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Byrnes said the authority MacArthur wields "will not be obstructed by the inability of the Far Eastern Commission to agree on policies or by the inability of the Allied Council to agree upon the methods of carrying them out."

"We were determined," he said, "to assure that the outstanding and efficient administration set up and executed by Gen. MacArthur should not be obstructed."

MacArthur said today in Tokyo that the new Allied plan for control of Japan was made over his objections and behind his back. He said he had objected formally to the chief of staff for the Secretary of State on Oct. 31. He added that he was NOT consulted again before the plan was adopted by the foreign ministers.

Byrnes' speech was broadcast by all the major networks. It followed by only a day his personal report on the Big Three conference to President Truman. The President himself will address the nation at 10 p. m. EST, Jan. 3. It is not known yet whether he will deal with foreign policy.

Regarding MacArthur and Japan, he said the agreement which brings Russia into the picture does not mean the United States will forfeit its policy for Japan. He pointed out that nothing can be done without this nation's concurrence.

Byrnes staunchly defended the Big Three agreement on atombomb control. He asserted that the United States is not expected to share its secrets, "that it was certain that effective safeguards had been developed to insure our mutual protection."

He said the conference discussed no technical or scientific matters concerning atomic energy. Neither, he said, did the Russian government ask any questions about the atomic bomb.

Instead, he declared, the Soviet Union shares this country's belief that the atomic bomb is such a revolutionary weapon that methods of controlling it internationally should be explored through a United Nations commission.

Both he and British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin went to Moscow with a proposal that such a commission should be established, he said.

This proposal, he added, was based on the Anglo-American-Canadian agreement reached in Washington in November. Under it, neither the Security Council of the UNO nor the commission itself can bind any government to accept its recommendations, he said.

Byrnes reviewed all the Big Three decisions. He said that all important

matters discussed were settled with the exception of one. This was the Iran crisis.

It appeared at one time during the conference, Byrnes said, that a tri-partite commission to consider Iranian problems would be established, but that agreement proved impossible. He conceded that the Iranian problem is serious but said he was not discouraged.

"I hope that the exchange of views may lead to further consideration of the grave issues involved and out of such consideration a solution may be found," he said.

There is still a wide divergence between the American viewpoint and the Soviet viewpoint concerning the governments of Romania and Bulgaria, he admitted. In those countries, he said, democratic institutions have not functioned in a manner in accordance with American tradition. On the other hand, he observed, the Soviet Union considers the Bulgarian and Romanian governments "satisfactory."

He pointed out that the Soviet Union has paramount interest in these governments because they are neighbors who made war against the Soviet Union.

As a result, he said, Romania will soon hold an election and has also agreed to broaden its government. If the United States is satisfied that the broadening is genuine and the elections free, it will recognize the Romanian government, he said. The same will apply to the Bulgarian administration.

The goal of the five year trusteeship which has been established in Korea, he said, is to "hasten the day" when Korea can become independent.

Byrnes said the commission might find it possible to dispense with the trusteeship idea.

Regarding MacArthur's new position in Japan, he said there are only three matters in which he will not have authority to issue interim directives. These are changes in the control of Japan as set forth in the surrender terms, changes in the Japanese constitutional structure, and changes in the Japanese government as a whole.

He said that these questions, by their nature, require agreement among the principal allies, and that to reserve them for decision by the Far Eastern Commission will not affect MacArthur's status.

It has not been American policy to dictate changes in the Japanese government as a whole, he said, and MacArthur will be able to make individual changes in the Japanese cabinet or fill vacancies created by resignations in the future.

He asserted that MacArthur's decision will be controlling, in implementing control policy in Japan on all matters but the three questions mentioned above.

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, December 31, 1945

B'klyn Vets Hit By Low Pay

The family wage scale and the general tightness of the job market is affecting veterans' adjustment, a report by Justice Murray Hearn, chairman of the Brooklyn Veterans' Service Center, emphasized yesterday.

Justice Hearn's report on ten weeks of the center's operation also stressed housing difficulties as a factor affecting veteran adjustment.

As a result of the tightening of the labor market and low wages, veterans are increasingly seeking educational benefits, particularly vocational training, Justice Hearn reported.

In its ten weeks of existence, the center, located at 105 Court St., has given information to 17,000 veterans. Over 2,000 a week are coming there for counsel though the anticipated load when the center opened was a thousand.

Earning a living is the overwhelming concern of returning servicemen, making up the largest single problem of Brooklyn veterans, the report said.

Chiang's Son Sees Stalin in Moscow

LONDON, Dec. 30 (UP). — Chiang Chung-Kuo, Chiang Kai-shek's son and personal envoy to the Soviet Union, arrived in Moscow today and was received by Premier Joseph Stalin, Radio Moscow reported tonight.

4-Power Control Of Japan Worries Gen. MacArthur

In attempt to mobilize public opinion against the unity agreement achieved by the Big Three at Moscow, Gen. Douglas MacArthur yesterday charged the plan for Allied control of Japan was made behind

his back and over his objections.

In a bitter statement issued from his headquarters in Tokyo, MacArthur declared that when the plan was first shown to him on Oct. 31, he had disapproved. An official added that MacArthur "didn't even know Japan was being discussed" at the Moscow Conference "until he saw it announced in the daily press."

MacArthur and his aides implied that government heads had no right to reach any decision on Japan without his consent.

The plan agreed upon by the Big Three foreign secretaries provided for an 11-nation Far Eastern Commission to replace the present Far Eastern Advisory Commission. Under the new set-up, the U. S., the Soviet Union, China and Britain can veto decisions and make policy. But within that framework a considerable amount of power is left in the hands of the "supreme commander," and MacArthur said he would "try to make it work."

It is well known that the Soviet Union and democratic forces in the US and China have been disturbed by MacArthur's appeasement of the Japanese ruling classes. The supreme commander's policies have been condemned as paving the way for the revival of Japanese militarism under new forms.

MacArthur has been highly resentful of this criticism. His ill tempered opposition to the four-power control plan shows that he doesn't want any of the major powers, other than the US, to have any voice in Japanese occupation policies.

The MacArthur blast must be regarded as one of the first attacks in a reactionary offensive against the entire structure of Big Three unity agreements reached at Moscow. The Hearst, McCormick and Scripps-Howard newspapers have already begun their campaign to undermine the agreements. They can be counted on to utilize as fully as possible MacArthur's popularity as a war hero in their drive.

Foster Says Peace Requires World Control of Atom Power

(See text of Foster's speech on page 3)

The very life of humanity demands internationalization of the atombomb, William Z. Foster, Communist Party chairman, told a student mass meeting here last night.

There must be no "illusions or complacency" about the Moscow conference of foreign ministers having solved the problem, although it took tentative steps in that direction, he said. American monopolists still plot to use the atombomb to force their American Century on the world.

Foster was ill, and his speech was read for him by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis at a rally of one thousand sponsored by the Ameri-

can Youth for Democracy in connection with a three day conference of its student division at City College Downtown.

Foster painted a glowing picture of the miracles which will be accomplished by atomic energy when it is put to constructive use by Socialism. Only when production is organized for use and not profit, he told the young people, will society cease to fear that atomic power means unemployment and economic dislocation.

Yesterday's morning session heard panels on AYD activities for peace, relief and rehabilitation; students and labor; AYD and the fight for greater educational opportunity for students and veterans, and the fight for a realistic and progressive curriculum.

The veterans panel recommended that any school using the "quota" system to exclude minority groups be removed from the eligible list of the Veterans' Administration. It also went on record for:

- Elimination of the clause in

the GI Bill of Rights requiring veterans to take their benefits within two years after discharge or the end of the war, whichever is later. It called for passage of the Pepper amendment raising educational benefits from four to seven years so that professional study can be pursued.

- Raising GI financial benefits to \$100 monthly with \$25 for each dependent. Present benefits are \$65 for a single veteran and \$90 for a married.

- Increase of benefits for disabled veterans attending school to \$115 if single and a maximum of \$165 if married with dependents. Disabled veterans attending school should be considered totally disabled, the panel stated.

Other speakers at last night's meeting were Jerome Rosenberg, scientist, of the Manhattan Engineering Project, Howard Fast, novelist, and Joseph Selly, president of the CIO American Communications Association, and a representative of the Intercollegiate Committee on Atomic Energy comprising seven student councils in the city.

Formerly lieutenant Lee Marsh chaired the rally.

Togliatti Says Fascist Remnants Peril Italy

ROME, Dec. 30 (UP). — The remnants of fascism and monarchy are the greatest threats to the democratic rebirth of Italy, Palmiro Togliatti, secretary of the Italian Communist Party and justice minister in the new DeGasperri cabinet, said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening session of the fifth national congress of the Communist Party before almost 2,000 delegates, Togliatti said the wave of violence now taking place was an attempt of fascist terrorists to discredit the new Italy in the eyes of the world.

Pineville Death Toll May Hit 24

(Continued from Page 1)

vivors in the hospital, told me today:

"I asked for a vote in the local a year ago not to work the mine because it was unsafe, but the state mine officials kept allowing it to operate, so the men voted to continue working the mine. We all knew it was dangerous from coal dust, bad wiring, poor ventilation."

Who was responsible for the disaster?

"Whoever is, they ought to try them the way they are trying the Japanese and Germans as war criminals," said Lloyd Harbin, a volunteer from Varilla, as he came out with a rescue crew this morning. Off the record, almost everyone from top to bottom names the political

domination of the operators over the State Mine Bureau as chiefly responsible for the disaster. The fear was expressed that the tragedy will be covered up and the guilt will not be pinned on the real culprits.

"Issuing statements from Washington like John L. Lewis' office is doing, will not jail anybody or stop more disasters like this one," one miner said.

Another shocking condition was revealed when a meddling local politician protested against a relief fund that is being raised by a Knoxville radio station. He claimed the victims are covered. But the operators have succeeded in keeping Kentucky miners from having a compulsory insurance law. The corporation that owns the

mine is "self-insured." That is generally interpreted as meaning that common law suits will have to be filed and that with bankruptcy courts available, it is unlikely that the families will receive any compensation.

Already thousands of dollars for relief are pouring in to the Mayor of Pineville and the local union from as far off as the West Coast and Canada. It appears that every cent will be needed. Taking a cup of coffee in a lunchroom as I returned to Pineville from the mine, a woman came up to me with a subscription list.

"It's for flowers for the first victim to be buried Monday, Albert Bennett. He was 64. There's not a cent in their house," this neighbor said.